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Borough of Chesterfield.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1952

JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

THE MAYOR (Alderman Frank Hadfield, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN L. HEATH.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR T. H. BOULTON.

Members :

Alderman Miss F. Robinson, J.P.

„ Smith.

„ Taylor.

„ Weston.

Councillor Anderson.

„ Mrs. Bennell.

„ Boyce.

„ Mrs. Collishaw.

„ Gorman.

„ Hancock.

„ Radford.

„ F. S. Short.

CHESTERFIELD AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

Alderman Heath (Chairman)

„ Miss Robinson

Councillor Anderson

„ Mrs. Collishaw

„ Hancock

„ Radford

COUNTY COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

Alderman Mrs. Sutton

(Vice-Chairman)

„ Birch

„ Wilson

Councillor Banks

„ Carter.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

August, 1953.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Borough of Chesterfield.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-Fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1952.

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

Generally speaking, the general health of the Borough has been satisfactory during the year.

By the courtesy and kind co-operation of Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, a survey of the Part III Services of the National Health Service Act which operate in the Borough is again included in my Report.

I have again to sincerely thank you, Sir, and the Members of the Health Committee, for your continued interest and support, and also my colleagues in other Departments.

In conclusion, I wish to express my very sincere thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and to Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, for their valuable help and co-operation in the writing of this Report, and also to express my grateful thanks to all the members of the Staff of the Health Department for the unfailing and loyal support they have always given me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. STIRLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1952.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Borough is 8,472 acres and the population, according to the Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year, 1952, was 67,270, a decrease of 550 on the estimate for the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at the end of the year was 19,818. The rateable value for 1952 was £433,681, and the product of the 1d. rate was £1,735.

Physical Features of the Area.

Chesterfield is built mainly on clay, but there are also areas of rock, shale and coal, rendering the drainage of the ground better than if wholly consisting of clay.

The lowest point in the Borough is on the North-Eastern boundary, where the River Rother flows from the Borough into the Staveley district. This point is only about 200 feet above sea level. The highest altitude in the Borough is 600 feet, on its Northern boundary above Old Whittington. The hills surrounding Chesterfield rise to a height of 734 feet on the North, 1,078 feet on the South at Stonedge, 450 feet on the East at Brimington, and on the West to 1,168 at Harewood Grange, 976 feet at Wadshelf and 1,110 feet at Pudding Pie Hill. Thus, the general appearance of the town is of it being situated in a shallow basin and gradually extending on its sloping sides.

For a busy industrial town, Chesterfield is unique in that it is within easy reach of some of the most beautiful scenery in England, with Derbyshire's famous hills and dales on the West towards the Peak.

Social Conditions.

Chesterfield is the natural social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining, industrial and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire, comprising the Rural Districts of Chesterfield, Clowne and Blackwell, and the Urban Districts of Staveley, Bolsover, Clay Cross and Dronfield. The estimated population of this district, including the Borough, is over 250,000.

The number and variety of the industries carried on in Chesterfield are considerable, the chief occupations of the inhabitants being coal mining, engineering, textiles, box making and the manufacture of surgical dressings.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—The number of births registered in the Borough in 1952 was 983, giving a birth rate of 14.61 per thousand population compared with 937 births and a rate of 13.8 (the lowest ever recorded in the Borough) in the previous year. When the Registrar General's comparability factor of 0.97 is applied to the birth rate, it becomes 14.17. This is the figure to be used when comparing the rate with that for England and Wales as a whole and with the County Boroughs and Great Towns, which in 1952 were 15.3 and 16.9 respectively.

Still Births.—Still births numbered 23, giving a rate of 22.8 per thousand total (live and still) births as compared with 29 still births and a rate of 30.0 in the previous year.

Deaths.—715 deaths of Borough residents were registered during the year, representing a death rate of 10.63 per thousand population as compared with 839 deaths and a rate of 12.4 in the previous year. The death rate, when corrected by the area comparability factor, which is used for the purpose of securing comparison with the death rates of other areas, is 11.58. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole in 1952 was 11.3, and that for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 12.1.

The chief causes of death were again Heart Disease (263), Cancer (125), and Vascular Lesions of Nervous System (84). There is nothing to note as regards Ward distribution, the deaths being more or less equally distributed amongst the various wards in proportion to their population.

Appendix 6 at the end of the Report shows the deaths classified according to the disease and age groups, and it will be seen that 553, or 77%, of the total deaths occurred over the age of 65 years.

Infant Mortality.—There were 32 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year representing an infant mortality rate of 32.5 per thousand live births, as compared with 36 infant deaths and a rate of 38.4 per thousand live births in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales in 1952 was 27.6, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, of which Chesterfield is one, 31.2. Reference to Appendix 8 will show that 21 of the 32 infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days of life), and of these, 20 occurred within the first week of life, prematurity being the cause of the majority of neo-natal deaths.

Maternal Mortality.—There was one death ascribed to pregnancy in the year 1952.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough are the responsibility of either (a) the Derbyshire County Council and administered by the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, (b) the Borough Education Committee, or (c) by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board through the Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee.

Splendid co-operation exists between the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committee, and the arrangement whereby the Ophthalmic and Orthopædic Clinics for school children, and children under school age, which are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee, are held in Local Authority Clinics, has proved of inestimable value, in that it ensures the minimum loss of school time and makes for continuity of treatment for the children concerned.

Details of the work of the Local Health Authority Clinics and Centres will be found in the section of this Report dealing with Part 3 of the Health Services under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service for the town is provided by the Derbyshire County Council, and the facilities provided are adequate and efficient.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service in the Borough is provided by the Derbyshire County Council through the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, and the work of the Home Nurses is dealt with in the section of this Report dealing with the services in the town under the National Health Service Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act laid down the procedure for dealing with persons in need of care and attention. By the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, which came into force on the 1st September, 1951, Local Authorities are able to deal without delay with the removal of persons in need of care and attention by making it possible for the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner to apply to a Court or single Justice for an Order to remove and detain in a Hospital or Institution, for a period not exceeding three weeks, any person in need of care and attention under the terms of Section 47 of the 1948 Act. It is not necessary to give seven clear days' notice as under Section 47 of the principal Act.

If it is necessary for a person to be detained for a period longer than three weeks, the Local Authority may apply to a Court, and Order may then be made for an extension of the period of detention by not more than three months. The Medical Officer of Health is authorised by the Borough Council to make application direct to the Court or to a Justice.

No person was compulsorily removed to hospital during the year under review. Several cases, however, were investigated after reports from various sources, but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a Home Help and/or District Nurse, or by constant following up by a Health Visitor.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, the Local Authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements have been or are being made. No such burials were arranged during the year under review.

Nursing Homes.

There are two Nursing Homes registered under Section 187 to 195 of the Public Health Act, 1946, one as a Nursing Home only and one as a Maternity Home only, and these provide accommodation of 17 beds—11 maternity and 6 others.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were 1,439 cases of notifiable diseases in the year 1952 as compared with 850 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the fact that 1952 was a "measles year", there having been an increase of 477 notifications of measles over the previous year. Appendices 10 and 11 give the number of cases, age groups and also the ward distribution of cases.

Diphtheria.—For the third year in succession, not a single case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough. There can be no doubt whatever that this happy state of affairs is mainly the result of diphtheria immunisation. The National Immunisation Campaign inaugurated by the Ministry of Health commenced in the year 1941, but free immunisation was first offered in Chesterfield in 1937, and the progress made since that time is well illustrated in the following table :

Year				No. of Cases				No. of Deaths
1937	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	23
1938	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	6
1939	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	4
1940	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	3
1941	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	1

Year	No. of Cases						No. of Deaths
1942	19	...	...	—
1943	19	...	...	—
1944	17	...	...	1
1945	22	...	...	2
1946	7	...	...	1
1947	3	...	...	1
1948	8	...	...	1
1949	1	...	...	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—
1952	—	—

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of Scarlet Fever remained about the same as in the past few years, there having been 132 cases notified as compared with 138 in the previous year. The disease generally was again mild in character and without serious complications.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—6 cases of this disease were notified, 4 being paralytic cases and 2 non-paralytic cases. One of these notified cases, an adult, died. There was also another death from poliomyelitis during the year, but this was a case of an adult who was notified in the previous year.

Measles.—820 cases were notified as compared with 343 in 1951.

Whooping Cough.—The incidence of this disease increased from the previous year, there having been 362 notifications received as against 207 in the previous year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Five cases occurred during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in the Borough during the year under review.

Influenza.—Although this is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia, it is possible to have some indication of the incidence of influenza from figures kindly supplied by the office of the Ministry of Insurance. It is pleasing to report that during 1952 the incidence in the Borough remained very low. 2 deaths were attributable to influenza as compared with 18 deaths in the previous year.

Pneumonia.—86 cases of primary and influenzal pneumonia were received, 40 fewer than in the previous year. Deaths from all forms of pneumonia numbered 25 as compared with 53 in the year 1951.

Food Poisoning.—There were no cases of food poisoning notified in the year under review. One suspected case was notified, but on investigation it was found that the illness was in no way connected with food poisoning.

Tuberculosis.—58 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year (54 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory). There were 9 deaths from tuberculous causes as against 20 in the previous year.

At the end of the year there were 328 names on the Tuberculosis Register, 261 relating to respiratory and 67 non-respiratory patients.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board visited Chesterfield from the 18th April to the 30th June.

While in the town, the Unit first carried out an industrial survey in six of the large industrial undertakings, and in this survey a total of 4,135 miniature films were taken, 3,441 males and 793 females. Great credit is due to the managements of the firms concerned for their co-operation and assistance. The response was remarkably good, in no case being less than 77%, and in one factory there was a response of 97%.

Following the industrial survey, the Unit was stationed in the Town Hall for just over a month, when the sessions were attended to capacity. 7,683 persons made 8,243 attendances—3,098 in organised groups and 5,145 at the public sessions—a truly wonderful response. The Health Department, in all modesty, can claim a great measure of credit for the excellent response, as some time previous to the survey, the Department had sent letters to factories, shops, offices, clubs and social organisations in the Borough, and a large amount of publicity was given urging the public to avail themselves of the opportunity to have an X-ray of the chest.

It will thus be seen that in the whole survey a total of 11,818 persons were dealt with on miniature films—6,329 males and 5,489 females.

The incidence of cases of suspected tuberculosis found amongst all the groups surveyed was extremely low, being less than 1% of the total examinees. It should be emphasised that the discovery of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is not the only function of the Mass Radiography Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart are discovered by this method of X-ray, and any such cases found are reported confidentially to the medical practitioner concerned, who is thus able to commence immediate treatment.

The Health Department is most grateful to the local press for the excellent publicity given in connection with the visit of the

Unit, and I feel I must record my grateful thanks to Dr. Wilson, the Medical Director of the Unit, and to Mr. Stanley, the Unit's Secretary, for their co-operation. The success of the visit emphasises the value of goodwill and co-operation between two sections of the National Health Service.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY (6 Factories)			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Attendances for:—							
Miniature Films ...	3,341	794	4,135	2,988	4,695	7,683	11,818
Large Film Recalls ...	277	56	333	209	256	465	798
Clinical Interviews ...	33	7	40	50	45	95	135
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3,651	857	4,508	3,247	4,996	8,243	12,751
Suspected Tuberculous cases referred to Chest Clinic ...	37	5	42	38	23	61	103
Other conditions re- ferred to Examinee's own Doctor ...	44	9	53	60	47	107	160
TOTAL CASES REFERRED ...	81	14	95	98	70	168	263

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The water supply for Chesterfield is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, and comes from Linacre Reservoirs and various pumping stations which, after purification and chlorination, is distributed from service reservoirs. In the Water Board's laboratory, chemical and bacteriological analyses are made at frequent intervals, in some cases daily, and bacteriological samples are examined at monthly intervals by the Public Analyst. The result of all analyses during the year under review has been satisfactory. The supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality, and no plumbo-solvent action has been reported.

The water supply is in all cases direct to dwellinghouses, and no water is supplied by means of stand-pipes.

Mr. Boothman, the Engineer and Manager of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, has kindly furnished the following report on the work carried out during the year:—

1. Normal mains extensions have proceeded on housing schemes.
2. The reconditioning of the 12" diameter and 14" diameter pipelines from Linacre Reservoirs was continued by scraping off the internal incrustation and providing a $\frac{5}{16}$ " concrete lining.
3. Overhauls were carried out on pumps at Whispering Well, Hunger Hill and Holmebrook.

4. Almost half a mile of the 12" diameter Linacre to Brimington Trunk Main was reconditioned as No. 2 above.
5. Experiments have continued at Whispering Well to determine the most satisfactory method of removing metals.
6. Complaints of taste and odour of the Whispering Well water have been spasmodic. This question is still under investigation.

A start was made on the Walton and Brampton Rural Water Scheme, and a good deal of work was carried out on the Clowne section of the Undertaking.

Swimming Pools and Baths.—There are two Open Air Swimming Pools and one Indoor Swimming Bath in the Borough, all of which are owned by the Corporation. The staff of the Health Department exercises supervision over the swimming baths and pools, and regular samples of the water were taken, all of which proved satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal.—There have been no extensions, additions or improvements in connection with sewage disposal during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Markham Municipal Hostel for Men, owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee, is the only Common Lodging House in the Borough.

The Hostel has accommodation for 120 men, and the fact that it has been occupied to the extent of 86% of its capacity during the year gives some indication of its usefulness as residential establishment to the less fortunate members of the community who are without homes of their own, or without relatives to look after their needs, and who, with their limited resources, are unable to afford private lodgings. Approximately half of the normal occupants are old age pensioners and unemployed persons who have become almost permanent residents. It is also extensively used by the lower paid labouring classes attracted to the district in quest of work on the large building and coal mining schemes, and who, during this period of housing shortage, find great difficulty in obtaining private lodgings.

The value of the Hostel as an important part of the Social Services provided in the Borough has always been uppermost in the minds of the Committee, but the fact that it is now self-supporting, the charges at the same time being kept well within the means of the occupants, is a further source of satisfaction.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

There has been continued co-operation by the general public with the Department during the year in the offensive against rats and mice in the Borough, with the results that early treatments

have prevented any large-scale infestations re-occurring in any part of the town. Considering that this is an old town with a large concentration of business premises in a comparatively small area at its centre, and that there exist nearby industries which usually afford an attraction for such vermin, it cannot be considered to be badly infested, judging by complaints received and evidence found during routine surveys. There still remain a few black spots which require special attention, but in these there is evidence that the rat population has been very much reduced.

A total of 1,077 visits have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Operative in connection with the eradication of rats and mice, and treatments have been carried out at 208 premises, of which 42 were business premises, the remainder including domestic premises, allotments and Local Authorities' premises. The treatments involved the laying of 672 pre-baits and 425 poison baits. Most of the infestations were of a minor character and were cleared up after a single treatment.

Six block treatments were carried out during the year, with successful results. Informal approaches to carry out structural works in connection with pest eradication were made in respect of fifteen properties, and all were met by ready response without having to resort to formal action.

It was only necessary to serve one notice under Section 4, and this in the case of a person who had strong religious views against the destruction of rats and mice as living creatures, and refused to co-operate in clearing an infestation originating from the premises.

In addition to the work of eradication above ground, sections of the Borough sewerage system have been baited, treatments being applied in 309 manholes. Following these, little evidence of heavy infestations in the sewers was found.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This entirely new Act, introduced for the purpose of controlling the conditions under which pet animals are offered for sale in Pets Shops, became operative on the 1st of April, 1952, and powers of administration were delegated to the Health Committee by the Borough Council. The aim of the Act is to prevent cruelty to animals by ensuring that they are provided with adequate accommodation at suitable temperatures, and that suitable standards of lighting, ventilation and cleanliness are maintained for their well-being. Equally important is the requirement that they are adequately provided with suitable food and drink.

The Act requires that all Pets Shops shall be licensed annually by the Local Authority, such licences being issued subject to compliance with conditions specified thereon. Prior to the operative date of the Act, the Health Committee considered and agreed upon a number of conditions which should be applied to the

premises of all applicants for licences, and all the premises were visited and approved before licences were granted.

Licences have been issued to three Pets Shops in the Borough during the year, and a further licence has been issued in respect of a stall in the open market from which pet animals are sold. Frequent inspections have been made to all these premises and a weekly inspection is made of the licensed stall in the open market to ensure that suitable conditions are maintained.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Two premises are registered in the Borough under the above Act for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials within the meaning of the Act. Both these premises are subject to regular inspection, but as both are using only material bearing the certified mark of the British Standards Institution, it has not been considered necessary to submit any samples of filling materials for analysis during the year.

It is felt that the application of this Act is not wide enough in its scope in preventing uncleanly fillings being used in all furniture and stuffed articles offered for sale because, as the Act stands at present, those premises on which secondhand articles are re-made and renovated before resale are excluded from its provisions.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938-1950.

Milk Supply — Milk Register.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of persons registered as distributors	...	...	...	139
No. of premises registered as dairies	...	...	...	13

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949-1950.

No. of Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licenses	...	...	...	1
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	64
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special design- ation Pasteurised	...	...	...	19
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation Sterilized	...	...	...	24
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special design- ation Sterilized	...	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950.

No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation	
Tuberculin Tested	56
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation	
Tuberculin Tested	22
Number of Visits made to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops	267

Milk Supply.

There has been a further decline in the quantity of loose undesignated milk sold in the Borough during the year. In the absence of details from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as to the progress being made with Attested Herd and Tuberculin Tested Herd Schemes in the Borough and in the surrounding areas, it is not possible to state whether this decline is a result of the extension of these schemes or whether, since the establishment of the new Pasteurising Dairy in the Borough, the public consciousness has become aware of the importance of a cleaner and safer milk supply and there is a turning away from the loose supply. Whatever the cause, it is gratifying to see this improvement.

There are, however, still thirty-one retailers of undesignated milk in the Borough (sixteen of whom come in from the surrounding County area) and so long as these continue it cannot be said that the milk supply is entirely satisfactory. It must be stated that many of these retailers supplement their loose supplies by much larger quantities of designated milk. It was hoped that it would be possible to report that this had become a Specified Area during this year and that only designated milk would be on sale, but apparently the time was not quite ripe. There are indications, however, that this will not be long delayed.

In the meantime, the Department continues to give special attention to the manner in which milk is distributed to the consumer, and whilst this supervision cannot extend to the place of production, frequent samples are taken to ensure that the compositional quality, keeping quality and freedom from communicable disease are maintained in this important food.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

During the year a total of 187 licences covering the several designations under the above Regulations have been issued by the Borough Council. These are additional to the licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to producers and producer-retailers selling milk under the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" from their own premises. This represents a considerable increase on the number of such licences issued during the previous year and provides further evi-

dence of the public demand for the more reliable milk produced from supervised herds, and the safer milk ensured by the process of heat treatment.

Frequent samples are taken from heat treated supplies, much of which is pasteurised in the Borough. Of a total of forty samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the Phosphatase Test, only one was unsatisfactory. Similarly, of twenty-nine samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test for testing the keeping quality only, one sample failed the test.

Meat and Other Foods.

With the continuance of control of all meat supplies by the Ministry of Food, the Corporation Abattoir still continues as the Central Slaughtering Establishment for the Borough and the surrounding Urban and Rural districts in North-East Derbyshire with a combined population of approximately 250,000.

A total of 63,196 animals were slaughtered for human consumption during the year, an increase of 6,300 over the previous year. With the exception of 43 pigs which were slaughtered on private premises for home consumption, all of these passed through and were inspected at the Abattoir, such inspection occupying almost the whole time of two Meat Inspectors drawn from the Health Department staff. It is with great satisfaction and with some pride to again report a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered, and this reflects great credit on the inspectors responsible for this important and concentrated work. It will be appreciated that such a complete inspection can only be attained under conditions of centralised slaughter.

The inspection of meat resulted in the condemnation of over 193 tons of meat and offals as unfit for human consumption, a reduction of 110 tons on the previous year. This decrease, occurring as it does with a considerably increased kill, is largely accounted for by the fact that a lesser number of cattle have been slaughtered, with a corresponding large increase in the number of sheep and pigs, which are less subject to disease. Appendix 20, Tables 1 and 2, indicate the number and types of animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease affecting them.

An analysis of the incidence of disease in the animals slaughtered shows that, whilst tuberculosis found in cattle other than cows has reduced from 17.9 to 14.70%, the incidence of that disease in cows has risen from 50 to 51.98%. These somewhat disturbing figures may be due in part to the weeding out of reactors to the Tuberculin Test, but they give some indication as to the magnitude of the problem facing the Ministry of Agriculture before tuberculosis is finally eradicated from dairy and beef herds. In the meantime, the serious loss of valuable food continues. The reduction of tuberculosis in calves from .5 to .36% is encouraging, and this would appear to be natural reaction to the present tendency to selective breeding.

Fourteen cases of Congenital Tuberculosis were found in calves, and so as to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the work of tuberculosis eradication, the Animal Health Division was notified in each case to enable the tracing of the infected dams. This action resulted in six of the dams being detected as tubercular after clinical examination, all of which were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Tuberculosis was found in 7.18% of the pigs slaughtered, which shows a slight reduction on the previous year's figures.

The incidence of all diseases other than tuberculosis showed a big increase in the case of cows, but a corresponding decrease in other cattle, the percentage of cattle affected being 51.20 and 28.27 respectively. Many of the diseases were localised and, in the main, due to parasitic infections which necessitated the condemnation of offals only. Condemnations for all causes other than tuberculosis accounted for less than one-third of all the meat and offals condemned.

The inspection of food on the premises of traders and in store resulted in a further condemnation of over 20 tons of various foods, making an over-all tonnage of 213 tons condemned. Unsound canned foods accounted for nearly 8 tons of this total, apart from a further 3 tons of imported canned hams. This last item being a luxury food and, therefore, not imported by the Ministry of Food, represents a loss in cash value of approximately £3,000, and is due to inferior canning or to faulty methods of preparation in the countries of origin.

Special mention might also be made of the condemnation of almost 1 ton of bread which, due to the failure of electric power due to power cuts in a completely mechanised bakery, spoiled the bread during baking.

As far as was practicable, all the condemned food was utilised for technical purposes or for animal feeding.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-1950.

During the year a total of 250 samples of food and drugs have been submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, comprising 200 formal and 50 informal samples. Of this total, 185 were samples of milk taken in the course of delivery or as "appeal" samples, and the remainder covering a variety of food and drugs.

Appendix 21 gives details of the number and nature of the foods analysed.

Of the total samples submitted, 23, or 9.2%, were found to be not genuine or below standard. All these were taken as formal samples and included 19 samples of milk, 2 of ice-cream and 2 of sausages.

Eleven of the substandard milks reported were deficient in milk fat, but in 9 of these the deficiencies were relatively small and ranged between 1.6 and 7.6 %, and warnings were given to the retailers in each case. The milk fat deficiencies in the two remaining samples were found to be 15.0% and 17.3% respectively. An "appeal to cow" sample taken in respect of the first of these was also deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.3% and, in consequence, legal proceedings were not advised. In the second case an "appeal to cow" sample taken from the herd of 17 cows was found on analysis to contain 3.35% of milk fat, and it was considered that legal proceedings were justified. When the case was heard in the Borough Magistrates' Court, expert witnesses brought by the defendant satisfied the Magistrates that the deficiency in the original sample was due to natural causes and the case was dismissed.

Eight samples of milk were found to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and seven of these, by their freezing point, were shown to contain traces of added water. The amount was so small, however, as to be unmeasurable, and therefore negatived any question of wilful adulteration. In these cases also warnings were given and further samples were taken to ensure that there was no repetition of adulteration.

The Quarterly Analyses of milk samples was as follows :—

Period.	No. of samples examined	Averages.	
		Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %
March Quarter	48	3.63	8.57
June Quarter	50	3.44	8.68
September Quarter	42	3.66	8.68
December Quarter	45	4.06	8.68
Average for 1952	185	3.67	8.65

A sample of beef sausage was found on analysis to contain only 43% of meat, compared with the minimum of 50% required by the Meat Products Order, 1952, and a sample of pork sausage was shown to contain only 54.6% of pork, as against the minimum of 65% defined in the same Order. It was considered that these deficiencies justified legal action being taken against the manufacturers, and the facts were accordingly reported to the Ministry of Food as the "competent authority" for instituting proceedings under the Meat Products Order. The Ministry of Food, however, did not take this action in either case, but issued warnings to the makers of the products.

The two samples of ice-cream found to be below standard were deficient in fat, one to a very small extent and the second

to the extent of 20%. Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer in the case of the latter sample, and the Borough Justices imposed a fine of £10.

Legal proceedings were brought against a retailer under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of a foreign body—namely, a spent match—found in a chocolate Swiss roll sold to a consumer. The retailer, in pleading “Not Guilty”, exercised the right to bring before the Court the makers of the product, who in turn pleaded “Guilty” to the offence, and the Justices imposed a fine of £3 7s. 6d., including costs.

The finding of a beetle in a cherry cake by a consumer resulted in legal proceedings being taken against the vendor of the cake. In this case also, the vendor brought before the Court the baker of the cake as being the person responsible for the offence. The Justices dismissed the charge against the vendor and, in finding the case proven against the baker, imposed a fine of £1 0s. 0d., together with costs amounting to £4 2s. 0d.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

Whilst it is not possible to give any accurate details as to the rate of progress of the Ministry of Agriculture’s Attested Herds and Tuberculin Tested Herd Schemes in the Borough and the surrounding area, it is known that some progress has been made and that there has been a small diminution of production of ungraded milk during the year.

Assuming that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are taking frequent samples of milk from designated herds for biological examination, the Health Department has concentrated its attention on the milk from non-supervised herds, and thirty-seven bulk samples have been taken from that number of herds during the year. Positive results were returned by the County Bacteriologist in two of the samples submitted, one being from the mixed milk of a herd of seventeen cows, and the second from a herd of ten cows. Following these results, immediate steps were taken to restrict the sale of the infected milk from these herds, and notices were served prohibiting the sale of the milk except after heat treatment, pending the isolation of the infected cattle.

The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was immediately notified and, following their inspection, infected cows were located in each herd and these were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. With the removal of the infected cattle, the restrictions imposed on the milk supplies were withdrawn and a small amount of compensation was subsequently paid to the producers for loss incurred in their compliance.

Ice Cream.

Since the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations became fully operative in March, 1951, there has been a decrease in the

amount of ice-cream made in the Borough. This, no doubt, has been partly due to the high capital costs of laying down the necessary plant to comply with the Regulations rendering it uneconomic for the small manufacturer to produce his own ice-cream in competition with the large manufacturers, who now have the advantage of increased supplies of ingredients.

There is no doubt about the popularity of ice-cream, however, because, whilst the number of manufacturers in the Borough has reduced to seven, the number of premises registered for the sale of the product has increased by 11 to a total of 183, most of whom draw their supplies in pre-packed form from national suppliers.

The compositional quality of the ice-cream sold in the Borough can be considered to be generally satisfactory, the average composition of six samples submitted to the Public Analyst being: Fat 7.54%, and Total Solids 32.42%.

One of the samples taken was found to be deficient in Milk Solids to the extent of 20%, and legal proceedings were taken against the manufacturer. As this was a second offence, the Borough Justices imposed a fine of £10.

Of seventeen samples submitted to the County Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test, fourteen were considered to be satisfactory, and three unsatisfactory. The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	...	12 samples	...	Satisfactory
„ 2	...	2 „	...	„
„ 3	...	1 „	...	Unsatisfactory
„ 4	...	2 „	...	„

Special attention was paid to the makers returning unsatisfactory results, and subsequent samples taken showed that the faults had been corrected.

Food Hygiene.

The supervision of food supplies, embracing as it does the preparation, handling, storage, distribution and final service of food to the consumer, constitutes an ever-increasing and important part of the work of the Health Department, and appreciable progress has been made in the promotion of food hygiene during the year.

Whilst it is not possible to measure progress in this field of public health by a statistical formula, and whilst the incidence of food infections is no reliable guide to the standard of food hygiene in any place, it is very gratifying to be able to report once again that not a single case of food poisoning was confirmed in the Borough during the year. This fact, whilst very satisfactory, provides no excuse for relaxing any efforts to attain the highest standards of hygiene in relation to food.

Appreciating that the education of the personnel engaged in the food trades is equally as important as the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the premises in which they work, the Chief Sanitary Inspector has continued to give talks on food hygiene to employees when requested to do so by food traders.

Mention should be made of two admirable Courses arranged for Licensed House staffs, covering the whole subject of Licensed House and Catering management. The services of the Chief Sanitary Inspector were enlisted to give lectures on hygiene and house management and on the relative Law in connection with these courses, and the enthusiasm with which these, and the excellent descriptive films were received by the students, who later took qualifying examinations, must have given as much satisfaction to the promoters of the Course as did their enterprise to this Department. This example might well be followed with profit by other branches of the food trades.

The food trades generally have co-operated well with the Department in improving conditions under which food is prepared and sold, and there is also evidence that the general public is becoming more hygiene conscious, judging by their readiness to report to the Department instances where hygienic practices are neglected by food traders. Three such cases resulted in legal proceedings being taken against offenders, and in two of these fines were imposed by the Borough Justices.

Housing.

During the year a total of 290 new houses have been provided in the Borough. Of these, 245, including 18 single persons' flats, were built by the Corporation and 45 houses, including 2 conversions, by private enterprise.

Most of the worst cases of overcrowding have been alleviated, but many families in the older types of houses are still overcrowded on bedroom standards. As the families in these houses reach marriageable age, the position tends to worsen, as at the present time there is little chance of the young newly-married couples finding accommodation of their own, except after a long waiting period. The Corporation is only too conscious of this position and is, I am sure, doing all in its power to provide the houses so sorely needed.

Until the present housing needs are nearer to being satisfied, it follows as a natural sequence that action on all the very old and very sub-standard properties in the Borough under a slum clearance programme of the dimensions that the circumstances merit, cannot be pursued, as the resulting re-housing of tenants under such clearance schemes would have to be met out of the annual allocation of new houses granted to the Borough. This would, of course, extend the waiting period of some of those persons already on the waiting list who are badly in need of re-housing.

In the meantime, only those properties which had reached such a state of dilapidation that they were incapable of being maintained in a reasonable condition for further habitation have been dealt with for slum clearance under the Housing Act. Fourteen houses have been represented during the year; eleven of these were included in two Clearance Areas and three as Individual Unfit Houses. In addition, three houses which were subject to Demolition Orders have been demolished.

Action has also been taken under the Public Health Acts in respect of 493 houses which were not in all respects fit for habitation and, up to the end of the year, 371 of these had been repaired and put into a satisfactory condition. All this work was accomplished without having to resort to legal action.

It is somewhat surprising that so little advantage is being taken of the Improvement Grants offered under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, for the improvement of the older class of property. It is possible that the present high cost of building work may have some influence on this, but its more ready acceptance would have the effect of increasing the possible life of some of the existing sub-standard properties, and might add to the greater comfort of the tenants. Only one application for the Improvement Grant has been received and approved during the year.

The following table shows by Ward incidence the houses erected by the Corporation and by private enterprise :—

	Newbold	West	Rother	Old Whitt.	Hasland	St. Helen's	Holmebrook	New Whitt.	S. Leonards	Trinity	Total
Built by the Corporation	219	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	*18	245
Built by Private Enterprise	9	18	4	—	5	6	—	1	(1)	(1)	45
TOTAL	228	18	12	—	5	6	—	1	1	19	290

Figures in brackets indicate the number of conversions.

Figure * denotes Single Persons Flats

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946— PART 3 SERVICES.

The day-to-day administration of most of the Part III Services provided under the National Health Service Act is delegated to the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, which consists of six members of the Derbyshire County Council Health Committee and six members of the Borough Health Committee. This section of the Report summarises the work carried out in the Borough during 1952.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Child Welfare Centres.

Six Child Welfare Centres are provided in the Borough, at which forty sessions are held each month.

Dried milks and other foods are sold at cost price from all the Centres, and the arrangements with the Ministry of Food whereby National Dried Milk, orange juice and vitamins, etc., are distributed from the Centres, continued during the year.

Of the total of 1,853 infants and toddlers attending the Centres, 827 were new attenders under the age of one year, representing 84% of the total babies born in the Borough during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Centres during the year :—

Total number of Children attending the Centres	...	1,853
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age	...	827
Number of new attenders aged 1 to 5 years	...	30
Total attendances made :—		
By Children under 1 year of age	...	13,967
By Children over 1 year of age	...	8,086
		22,053

Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-Natal Clinics provided	...	2
No. of Sessions held per month	...	18
New cases attending	...	720
Total cases attending	...	898
Total attendances made	...	3,284

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	...	2
No. of Sessions held per month	...	2
New cases attending	...	83
Total cases attending	...	87
Total attendances made	...	182

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Infants and children under school age are referred for artificial sunlight treatment from the Child Welfare Centres by the Medical Officers. This method of treatment has proved particularly effective in cases of malnutrition, debility of infants, bronchitis and certain other respiratory conditions. In the year under review, 63 infants and toddlers received 545 treatments.

Dental Work.

The following tables indicate the work of the Dental Officer for the year :—

Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers...	6	6	6	—
Children under 5 ...	243	237	234	21

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	387	215	—	—	198	—	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

Space is provided on the Notification of Birth Cards for the weight at birth when this is 5½-lbs. or less. By this means, immediate information is obtained regarding premature babies, which is passed to the Health Visitors, who give special attention to these infants.

Special draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when premature babies are kept at home, and the domiciliary midwives visit twice a day as long as is considered necessary.

81 premature infants were notified during 1952, of which 25 were born at home and 56 in hospital or nursing home.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The arrangements for the care of the mother and her illegitimate child, which were made in the Borough under the Ministry of Health Circular 2866/1943, continued during the year.

The Chief Health Visitor and the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives are mainly responsible for the care of illegitimate infants, with the result that, in most cases, the future of both mother and child is decided upon before the confinement. The Health Visitors pay special attention to these babies and the Department as a whole works in close co-operation with the local Moral Welfare Association, the Borough Welfare Committee, the N.S.P.C.C. and other organisations.

The number of illegitimate births in 1952 was 41, representing a rate of 40 per 1,000 total births.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the local Health Authority but arrangements are made with the Chesterfield Archdeaconry Moral Welfare Association for the admission of unmarried mothers to the Vernon Street Home, Derby, and in certain cases, to other Homes outside the county. The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement and, where necessary, return to the Home, usually for a further two months, making the total stay approximately thirteen weeks.

During the year under review, 5 unmarried expectant mothers were sent to Homes by the Area Health Sub-Committee.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine domiciliary midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the domiciliary midwives during 1952 :—

No. of Cases attended as Midwives	...	...	...	279
No. of Cases attended as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	113
No. of Cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	...	...	...	322
No. of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	3,177
No. of Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	6,851
No. of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	411

Records received from Midwives :—

Medical Help	...	...	...	...	...	56
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths of Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths of Children	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laying-out of the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	—
Liability to be a source of Infection	...	...	...	...	...	6
Notification of Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	13

Notification of Births.

978 live births and 23 stillbirths were notified during the year.

Birth Control.

A special clinic, to which cases are sent on medical grounds for advice and for the supply of contraceptives, is held in conjunction with the Post-Natal Clinic.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment for the Borough is a Chief Health Visitor and seven Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses.

The following are details of the visits made by the Health Visitors during the year. It should be noted that the summary excludes work done as School Nurses.

No. of first visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	964
No. of re-visits to infants under 1 year of age...	...	4,146
No. of visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	...	10,130
No. of visits to expectant mothers	...	131
No. of re-visits to expectant mothers	...	137
No. of other visits (i.e., for Children's Officer and cases referred by Hospital Almoner, Adoption Societies, Care and After-Care, etc.)	...	3,013

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and twelve Visiting Nurses, who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases, and their duties include the nursing care of patients on their discharge from hospital.

Summary of Work of Home Nurses, 1952.

No. of Cases on books, 1st January, 1952	...	173
No. of New Cases nursed during the year :—		
Medical	...	1,008
Surgical	...	440
Tuberculosis	...	47
Maternity	...	3
Miscarriages or Abortions...	...	1
		<hr/> 1,499 <hr/>

No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1952	...	201
--	-----	-----

No. of Visits paid by the Nurses :—

General Nursing	...	...	...	...	36,489
Tuberculosis	...	..	...	...	1,200
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	—
Maternity	...	...	...	...	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	38
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	701
Casual	...	...	...	...	45
Observation	...	...	...	...	239
					<u>38,724</u>

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 474 children, aged 0 to 5, and 475 children, aged 5 to 15, were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 949 immunisations, 131 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 1,730 children were re-immunised, 1,709 by the Local Authority staff and 21 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria immunisation in the town as at 31st December, 1952 :—

Born in year	...	...	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947-1943	1942-1938	Total Under 15
Number immunised	...		12	341	469	522	661	5,035	4,141	11,181

Vaccination by General Practitioner.

		AGE GROUPS.			
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	...	48	14	10	54
(b) Re-vaccinations	...	—	2	3	107
(c) Cases reported because of actual or alleged complications of vaccination	...	—	—	—	—

SECTION 28.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis.

The Health Visitors visit all new cases for the purpose of giving advice, both to the patients and contacts, and also patients who are being nursed at home and those who have been discharged from Sanatorium. A total of 575 visits were made in 1952. Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service. Bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases. On the recommendation of the Chest Physician, extra nourishment in the form of milk is supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis, free or at a reduced cost, in accordance with an income scale.

General.

During 1952, the District Nurses paid 8,112 visits to cases referred by the hospital almoners which on discharge from hospital require after-care.

The Health Visitors made 1,077 visits to patients referred by the almoners, and to old people.

The Hospital Management Committee rely to a great extent on reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and recommendations to the County Welfare Department for the admission to Old People's Homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, steam kettles, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items, such as wheeled chairs and crutches, are loaned in appropriate cases.

Health Education.

During the year, medical members of the staff continued to give talks on the Health Services and various aspects of health education to Community Associations, Youth Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, Senior Schools and other organisations.

The medical and nursing staffs of the Department, by the very nature of their duties, are constantly carrying out health education in Clinics and Centres and while visiting the homes of the people.

In addition, the Sanitary Inspectors of the Health Department, though not directly concerned with the work of the National Health Service, do very valuable health education in such matters as clean handling of food and hygiene in factories, shops, restaurants, licensed premises and cafes.

Books, leaflets and pamphlets dealing with all aspects of health education and prevention of disease are distributed through the Health Office, Welfare Centres and Clinics.

SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were thirteen Home Helps on the panel, all part time.

By far the largest number of cases dealt with was amongst the old and infirm, and it is in this group that, of necessity, the service of a Home Help is required for long periods. As an example of this, of the total of 53 old and infirm persons attended, 26 had the services of a Home Help for three months or more.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1952 :—

	Mater- nity	Old People	Old & Sick	Others	Tuber- culosis	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1952 ...	2	—	11	5	—	18
No. of applications re- ceived during year ...	44	3	60	61	4	172
No. of new cases assisted	25	2	40	30	—	97
Total number of cases assisted in 1952 ...	27	2	51	35	—	115
No. of cases being assisted at end of 1952 ...	—	1	22	3	—	26

APPENDIX 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

**Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer,
Area Medical Officer :**

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Borough
School Medical Officer :**

P. W. Bothwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation (part-time) :

W. King Clarke, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst (part-time) :

Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

G. Drabble, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Sanitary Inspectors :

W. Teasdale, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

C. A. Wood, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

W. Roberts, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

G. D. Yates, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

T. O. Powell, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

Chief Clerk : G. S. Brown.

Clerical Staff :

Miss J. Mashman.

Miss M. Owens.

Miss A. Pike.

R. Clark.

Mrs. K. Dunin.

Mrs. H. Law (Housing Visitor)

E. L. Treece (Sanitary Assistant).

Rodent Operator and Disinfector : E. Haslam.

AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE STAFF.

Assistant Medical Officer :

Dr. J. B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer :

Vacant.

Health Visitors :

Miss M. Langton (Senior).

Miss O. M. Parker	Miss A. Parkinson
Miss V. Stubbs	Mrs. C. Tunnard
Miss D. I. Hayes	Miss L. W. Barlow
Mrs. M. Hattley	

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor).

Miss J. Brailsford	Miss W. Redhead
Miss Z. F. E. Cole	Mrs. M. C. Rhodes
Mrs. E. Martlew	Mrs. I. M. Slinn
Miss M. Philpott	Mrs. L. I. Veasey

Home Nurses :

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent).

Mrs. E. Beswick	Miss K. Quinn
Mrs. B. Donnelly	Miss I. Turner
Mrs. D. Gaging	Miss E. Reid
Mrs. A. Hoult	Mrs. M. D. Silcox
Miss F. V. Limb	Mrs. O. Varley
Mrs. B. McDonnell	Mrs. E. Wragg

Clerical Staff :

Mrs. B. C. Crossley	Miss P. McQueen
(Home Helps)	Miss C. M. Eyre

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	67,270
Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	19,818
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£433,681
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	...	...	...	...	£1,735

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			M.	F.	Total
Live Births —	Legitimate	...	471	471	} 983
	Illegitimate	...	20	21	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population : 14.61.

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 14.17).

			M.	F.	Total
Still Births —	Legitimate	...	12	11	} 23
	Illegitimate	...	—	—	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 22.8.

			M.	F.	Total
Deaths	...	...	365	350	715

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 10.63

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 11.58).

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—
From Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 0.99

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	13	19	} 32
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 32.5.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	125
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX 4.

BIRTH RATES.

Year	Chesterfield			County Boroughs and Great Towns Birth Rate	England and Wales Birth Rate
	No. of Births	Birth Rate			
		Crude	Corrected		
1948	1,222	18.12	—	20.0	17.9
1949	1,130	16.6	—	18.7	16.7
1950	1,058	15.56	15.19	17.6	15.8
1951	937	13.81	13.38	17.3	15.5
1952	983	14.61	14.17	16.9	15.3

APPENDIX 5.

DEATH RATES.

Year	Chesterfield			County Boroughs and Great Towns Death Rate	England and Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate.			
		Crude	Corrected		
1948	727	10.78	—	11.6	10.8
1949	719	10.6	11.6	12.5	11.7
1950	748	11.0	12.1	12.3	11.6
1951	839	12.37	13.5	13.4	12.5
1952	715	10.63	11.58	12.1	11.3

APPENDIX 6.

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1952, classified according to Disease and Age-Periods.

Cause of Death	Age Periods								TOTAL
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	9
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	4	17
„ „ lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	1	17
„ „ breast	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	6	16
„ „ uterus	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic									
Neoplasm	—	—	—	1	5	22	23	18	69
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	2	—	—	—	5	21	26	30	84
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	27	43	24	94
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	8	27
Other Heart Disease	—	—	1	—	5	25	36	75	142
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	15	26
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	6	11	4	25
Bronchitis	5	—	—	1	—	8	12	9	35
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	11
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	1	10
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	18	1	—	3	6	10	8	23	69
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All Other Accidents	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	5	13
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
TOTALS	32	4	6	8	38	174	216	237	715

APPENDIX 7.

The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittington	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	9
Tuberculosis, Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	—	3	4	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	17
" " lung,	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	2	17
" " bronchus	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	4	1	—	—	16
" " breast	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
" " uterus	4	3	13	3	5	4	4	2	4	10	4	8	5	69
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Diabetes	3	8	9	6	3	6	9	—	9	10	8	5	8	84
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	6	8	11	7	7	7	7	6	6	16	6	2	5	94
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	—	2	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	—	1	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	3	17	18	12	15	7	11	7	11	16	6	11	8	142
Other Heart Disease	1	2	2	2	5	3	1	—	3	4	2	1	—	26
Other Circulatory Disease ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza	1	1	5	4	2	1	2	—	3	1	1	2	2	25
Pneumonia	1	4	4	5	7	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	35
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	2	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10
Nephritis and Nephrosis... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	6
Hyperplasia of Prostrate... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
Congenital Malformations	6	8	8	5	7	2	8	4	4	12	1	—	4	69
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	13
All Other Accidents	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Suicide	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Homicide and Operations of War ...	34	67	98	54	62	42	53	29	55	93	40	34	54	715

Note.—Of the total deaths occurring in the Borough, 253 actually died in Institutions, *i.e.*, Royal Hospital, 94; Scarsdale Hospital, 149; Penmore Hospital, 4; Walton Sanatorium, 1; Nursing Homes, 5. These deaths have been allocated amongst the various Wards.

APPENDIX 8

Infant Mortality : Deaths in the year 1952 from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

Causes of Death.	Under 1 day	1—2 days	2—3 "	3—4 "	4—5 "	5—6 "	6—7 "	7—14 "	14—21 "	21—28 "	Total under 1 month	1—2 months	2—3 "	3—4 "	4—5 "	5—6 "	6—7 "	7—8 "	8—9 "	9—10 "	10—11 "	11—12 "	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	6	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Atelectasis	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Accidental Causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Other Causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	8	2	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	21	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	32

APPENDIX 9.

CANCER DEATHS.

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1952	125	54	71	1.85	715	17.4

APPENDIX 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	132	66
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—
Erysipelas	25	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	4	4
„ „ (Non-paralytic)	2	2
Dysentery	1	—
Measles	820	19
Whooping Cough	362	11
Pneumonia	86	15
Meningococcal Infection ...	2	1
TOTALS	1,439	119

APPENDIX 11.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Notified Cases, 1952.

Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.													Ward Distribution of Cases.											
	At age Groups—Years.													Hasland	Rother	Central	S. Leonard's	Holmebrook	St. Helen's	West	Trinity	Newbold	Moor	Old Whitt.	New Whitt.
	To-tals	Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over												
Scarlet Fever ...	132	—	1	6	11	27	77	6	3	1	—	—	—	7	11	6	6	10	23	21	5	10			
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia ...	86	4	3	2	—	3	9	1	1	7	6	28	22	4	12	3	12	3	10	2	2	3			
Erysipelas ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	9	11	2	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	—			
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Measles ...	820	25	71	106	110	162	323	15	3	4	—	1	—	20	61	28	100	67	111	31	41	19			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Whooping Cough ...	362	37	40	70	49	64	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	11	37	34	54	10	14	2			
Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Para-Typhoid... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
A.c Poliomyelitis (Para) ...	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1			
” ” (Non Para)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
TOTALS	1439	67	115	185	170	258	511	24	12	18	8	38	33	43	293	51	159	116	202	66	63	35			

APPENDIX 12.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 „ ...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
10—15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 „ ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 „ ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 „ ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—45 „ ...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
45—55 „ ...	9	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
55—65 „ ...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
65 and upwards	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	37	17	1	3	6	3	...	...

APPENDIX 13.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Wards				Notifications	Deaths
Hasland ...	...	...	...	7	1
West ...	...	...	...	3	—
Rother ...	...	...	...	7	1
St. Leonard's ...	...	...	...	4	—
Holme Brook ...	...	...	...	3	1
Central ...	...	...	...	3	—
Trinity ...	...	...	...	5	1
St Helen's ...	...	...	...	2	1
Moor ...	...	...	...	3	2
Newbold ...	...	...	...	14	1
Old Whittington...	...	...	...	5	—
New Whittington	...	...	...	2	1
TOTALS				58	9

APPENDIX 14.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES IN THE BOROUGH.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Open on.
(1) Child Welfare Centres :	
(a) Town Hall Clinic	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
(c) Methodist Schoolroom, Jawbones Hill	Monday afternoon.
(d) Village Hall, Hasland	Tuesday afternoon.
(e) Methodist Schoolroom, Wellington Street	Tuesday afternoon.
(f) Gospel Mission, Old Road	Thursday afternoon.
(2) Ante-Natal Clinics :	
(a) Maternity Home Clinic, Holywell Street	Thursday morning and afternoon ; Friday afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Tuesday afternoon.
	First, Third and Fourth Tuesday mornings in month.
(3) Post-Natal Clinics :	
(a) Maternity Home Clinic, Holywell Street	First Thursday morning in month.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	First Tuesday morning in month.

Appendix 14.—**Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough—**
continued.

Situation of Clinic.	Open on.
(4) School Clinic, Town Hall.	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, mornings.
(b) Medical Inspection and Consultation	Wednesday and Friday mornings.
(c) Ophthalmic	Monday and Friday mornings.
(d) Orthopædic	Surgeon : Fourth Tuesday in month, morning and afternoon.
	Nurses : Tuesday and Friday (morning and afternoon).
(e) Dental	Daily, by appointment.
(5) School Clinic, Edmund St.	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(c) Dental	Daily, by appointment.
(6) Tuberculosis :	
Brimington Road Clinic	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., and 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m., except Second Thursday in month.
(7) Venereal Disease :	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., and 2-0 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
	Males : Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. ; Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.
	Females : Tuesdays, 2-30 to 4-0 p.m. ; Fridays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.
	Daily Treatment Clinic at 10-0 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.

APPENDIX 15.

Table showing Types and Numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwelling Houses in the Borough according to Wards.

Ward	Houses Using					
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins	
Hasland ...	1,486	2	1	—	1,488	
Rother ...	2,905	25	2	—	2,930	
West ...	1,936	47	3	1	1,983	
Central ...	903	55	—	—	957	
St. Leonard's ...	1,312	3	11	4	1,313	
Holme Brook ...	1,392	80	—	—	1,472	
Newbold ...	2,867	—	20	2	2,867	
St. Helen's ...	918	2	11	6	910	
Trinity ...	1,706	2	—	—	1,707	
Moor ...	1,338	6	4	—	1,344	
Old Whittington ...	1,376	—	4	—	1,376	
New Whittington ...	1,046	—	1	3	1,046	
	19,185	222	57	16	19,393	

APPENDIX 16.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors
during 1952.

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	690
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	871
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	747
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	140
Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	88
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	267
Visits re Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold	...	...	...	...	...	293
Visits to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1,285
Visits to Markets	...	...	...	...	...	63
Visits to Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	50
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	107
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	282
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water...	...	...	...	...	...	648
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,969
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,614
Number of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	108
Number of Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	724
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	121
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	81
Observations re Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	87
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	61
Visits re Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	22
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	1,077

APPENDIX 17.

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken
by the Sanitary Inspectors.**

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	159
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drains tested by smoke and water	...	...	...	...	...	45
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	44
Gulley traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	55
Defects in drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	47
Sink wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	28
New sink fixed or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	45
Rain water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	30
W.C. and vent pipes repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves spoutings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	75
Privies converted into W.C.'s...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water closets repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	70
Dirty closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Houses made reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	...	111
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	...	9
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	70
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	131
Floors repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Doors repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	106
Damp walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	66
Defective fireplaces, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	102
Houses provided with internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	—
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yard or footpath surfaces repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	53
Factory contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits replaced with bins	...	...	...	...	...	—
Proper food store provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	—
Waste water closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	7
Houses overcrowded dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX 18.

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	331	87	6	208
Drains obstructed	446	146	—	159
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C.'s	14	4	—	7
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	267	76	9	115
Provision of Additional Water Closets	12	3	—	4
Provision of portable ashbins ...	224	21	51	70
Dirty closets	46	16	—	22
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ...	188	45	16	57
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	420	112	18	281
Sinks	39	12	—	14
Insufficient Ventilation	3	—	—	1
Windows	101	28	4	70
Dampness	121	28	10	69
Water in cellars	22	8	—	9
Water supply	3	1	—	2
Overcrowding	2	—	—	1
Foul condition of houses... ..	52	16	—	14
Offensive accumulations	29	10	—	13
Animals improperly kept	25	8	—	8
Pigsties	4	1	—	1
Smoke nuisances... ..	87	11	—	—
Urinals	3	1	—	3
Nuisances not specified above ...	371	111	9	306
TOTALS	2,810	745	123	1,434

APPENDIX 18 (continued).

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	36	81	19	14
Slaughterhouses	3	1,285	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	21	5	5
Common Lodging Houses ...	1	50	—	—
TOTALS		1,437	24	19

APPENDIX 19.

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled
by Byelaws and Regulations.**

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:—

Common Lodging Houses	1
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Slaughterhouses	3
*Tripe Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	3
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	4
Bakehouses	36
Fried Fish Shops	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold... ..	139
Factories of various kinds	276

* Offensive Trades.

Meat Inspection, 1952. Table 1. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows			Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	7,148	...	...	4,351	7,152	36,689	7,832*
Number inspected ...	7,148	...	...	4,351	7,153	36,692	7,842*
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :							
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	8	...	...	29	70	80	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,013			2,201	68	1,984	572
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	28.27			51.20	1.92	5.62	7.80
Tuberculosis only :							
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	53	...	...	227	23	1	29
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	998			2,035	3	1	534
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	14.70			51.98	0.36	—	7.18

* Includes 33 pigs killed on private premises.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1952.

Table 2.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ...	11,499	7,153	36,692	7,809
At Farms, etc. ...	—	—	—	43
TOTAL ...	11,499	7,153	36,692	7,852

Total Number of Animals killed ... 63,181

Number Inspected ... 63,196

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	...	...	84	9	—	11				
Veal	...	...	1	15	3	23				
Mutton	...	...	1	8	1	13				
Pork	...	...	5	2	2	23				
Offals	...	...	100	12	1	2				
							193	8	1	16

Surrendered by Traders :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods	...	...	7	15	3	20				
Meat	...	...	3	17	1	14				
Offals	...	...	1	8	2	14				
Ham and Bacon			3	12	2	14				
Fish	...	...	0	15	1	1				
Cheese	...	...	0	12	1	4				
Bread	...	...	0	19	3	18				
Fruit & Vegetables			0	9	1	11				
Sausages	...	...	0	1	1	16				
Coconut	...	...	0	1	1	10				
Confectionery	...	...	0	2	0	4				
Semolina	...	...	0	4	1	18				
							20	0	2	4
							213	8	3	20

APPENDIX 21.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Nature of Food	No. of Samples obtained	Formal	Informal	No. Genuine	No. not Genuine or below standard
Milk	185	181	4	166	19
Butter	3	—	3	3	—
Margarine	2	—	2	2	—
Cooking Fat	4	—	4	4	—
Bacon	2	—	2	2	—
S.F. Flour	2	—	2	2	—
Table Jelly	6	—	6	6	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar	3	—	3	3	—
Sausages	9	9	—	7	2
Gelatine	2	—	2	2	—
Potted Meat	1	1	—	1	—
Desiccated Coconut	1	—	1	1	—
Glacé Cherries	2	—	2	2	—
Beer	2	2	—	2	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Pepper	5	—	5	5	—
Baking Powder	2	—	2	2	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	1	1	—
Marshmallow Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Cream	6	6	—	4	2
Lemon Curd	1	—	1	1	—
Synthetic Cream	2	—	2	2	—
Preserves	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Potted Beef Paste	1	1	—	1	—
Glycerine and Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	2	2	—
	250	200	50	227	23

Summary for the last Five Years.

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs imposed
1948	266	238	28	12.39	4	£383 2 0
1949	267	248	19	7.11	2	£11 2 0
1950	283	256	27	9.54	2	£15 0 0
1951	272	255	17	6.2	3	£31 11 0
1952	250	227	23	9.2	5	£18 9 6

APPENDIX 22.

1.—Factories.

The following Table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year :—

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc. ...	37	8
Potteries and Brickmaking	9	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ...	3	2
Foundries	10	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	4	—
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ...	44	3
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ...	12	7
Boot and Shoe Repairs	7	2
Engineers	20	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	37	5
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ...	6	—
Laundries	7	1
Printing	6	—
Various	34	12
	236	40

Visits to Outworkers' Premises

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	95	31	—
Factories without mechanical power	12	6	—
Other premises under the Act ...	—	—	—
	107	37	—

3.—Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	18	13	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient ...	3	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	14	11	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	3	1	—	—
	38	27	—	—

APPENDIX 23.

HOUSING.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1952 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 507
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 1,521
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 14
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 52
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 14

- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 493

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

- Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers ... 338

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... —
 (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 (a) By Owners ... —
 (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... —

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 39
 (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 (a) By Owners ... 33
 (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... —

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 3
 (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 3

- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... —
 (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... —

APPENDIX 24.

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1952.

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Families who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
72 Clearance Areas* ...	514	5	7	2,066	322	1,498	31	345	187	133
Individual Houses ...	363	35	30	1,346	285	1,186	52	280	19	6
	877	40	37	3,412	607	2,684	83	625	206	139

* Includes 22 Areas, comprising 122 houses, upon which action was not confirmed owing to the outbreak of war in 1939.